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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892. NO. 1,571.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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District Attorney	H. M. Eddy.
ohn J. Welch	Assessor.
D. M. Walters	Coroner & Public Administrator.
Superintendent of Schools	Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District	William Calnan.
Supervisor, Second District	William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District	Watkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District	N. B. Hunewill.
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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. Walters, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes this his return of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands, and which still remain unsettled on the 30th day of June, 1892, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1728, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1884.
J. K. Denison, July 25th, 1890.
Ah Quong Tia, July 19th, 1891.
William Mooney, July 23d, 1891.
Ah Woon, July 31st, 1891.
William H. Stanton, September 19th, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 587 50
Jacob Weaver	668 73
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	1,615 00
William Mooney	14,827 00
Ah Woon	181 00
William H. Stanton	437 10

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$ 7 50
Jacob Weaver	40 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	937 25
William Mooney	9,741 21
Ah Woon	180 00
William H. Stanton	423 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$125 00
Jacob Weaver	150 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	567 95
William Mooney	523 35
Ah Woon	123 00
William H. Stanton	100 00

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR:

William Robson	None
Jacob Weaver	None
J. K. Denison	None
Ah Quong Tia	$ 271 10
William Mooney	None
Ah Woon	32 50
William H. Stanton	109 80

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY, IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson, Real Estate and Personal Property	$587 50
JacobWeaver, Real Estate and Personal Property	668 73
Ah Quong Tia, Real Estate	200 00

MONEYS BELONGING TO DECEDENTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COUNTY TREASURER AS FOLLOWS:

Ah Quong Tia	$ 271 10
William Mooney	9,771 21
Ah Woon	180 50
William H. Stanton	207 00

MONEYS STILL REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Ah Quong Tia	$ 271 10
Ah Woon	32 50
William H. Stanton	109 80

In the matter of the Estate of William Mooney, deceased, the entire Property, both Real and Personal, belonging to said Estate, has been distributed to heirs of the said William Mooney, deceased, in accordance with Decree of Distribution filed herein.

In the matter of the Estate of John K. Denison, Deceased, the Administration has been closed, and the Administrator discharged.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates herein above named; that he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of any estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1892.

[L.S.] CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed:

Report of Public Administrator for the Half-Year ending June 30, 1892.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.
Filed June 27, 1892. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

[jy2-6w]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ALICE MAY SCHUMAN, Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Alice May Schuman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, this being the place for receiving the same.

M. J. CODY.
Executor of the Estate of Alice May schuman, deceased.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono Co. Cal., June 16th, 1892. jy2-4w

Have you written me yet? If you haven't, wideawake and intelligent ambition suggests write to-day. I promise you my special, personal attention. I undertake to teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish employment, at which you can earn that amount, for all who prefer to work for me. I charge nothing for instruction, and receive nothing unless successful, as above. Those who want to make money rapidly, should write me at once. All is new, sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

SHOOTING BLUEBILLS.

They Come North in Large Flocks and Come with a Rush.

My pusher and I had run our boat into an old blind that was standing in the middle of a small lake in northern Indiana. It was just noon, says a writer in Forest and Stream, and we had been running all over the country trying in vain to find the birds. We had begun to get hungry, so I proposed having some lunch, to which proposal my pusher was always agreeable.

It was one of those warm, still April days, when everything seems quiet except, perhaps, once in awhile a cowbell is heard across the marsh, or an engine whistles some miles off.

As we were eating our lunch I asked Bill why the bluebills had not arrived. "They're due now," he said, with a wise sort of a look, "and if you stay down here a day or two longer you will get some of them."

While he was talking I heard a sort of rumbling noise, seemingly overhead, but as I looked up I could see nothing but clear sky. It kept growing louder, until finally my curiosity was aroused, and I asked Bill what he thought it was.

"You just wait," he said, and with the exception of a very broad smile this is all I could get out of him; so I began trying to find out for myself.

By this time the noise was quite noticeable, and as I looked up I could see what I thought was a large flock of blackbirds, but as they came nearer I could see that they were an enormous flock of bluebills coming in from the south.

They swung over the lake two or three times and then lit. During the afternoon several more flocks of less size went through the same maneuvers, and by six o'clock there were two thousand or three thousand birds skipping around on the lake.

Bill's prophecy had come true. The birds came and I took sixty-five of them into the clubhouse that evening, and all Bill said on the way home was: "I told you so."

A HUMAN RAT FERRET.

He Is an Expressman by Day and a Rat-Catcher by Night.

"There lives a man in our town" who is responsible for the death of so many rats that the wienerwurst peddlers may well regard him as their patron saint, says the Kansas City Times. By day he follows his humble calling as an expressman, and does not give evidence in actions or appearance of his sanguinary disposition. With the approach of night he becomes a different man. While by day he is a Dr. Jekyll to the innumerable colonies of rats, at night he is to them a Mr. Hyde. Night after night, regardless of the weather, he saunters forth with four assistant terriers, each of whom is a battle-scarred midnight hero of back alleys. From eight o'clock until after twelve he walks up and down the alleys in the business section of the city and gives up his being to joyful contemplation of his rat-killers at work. When he sees four black shadows cut swiftly through the darkness and hears the dying squeak he knows that his self-imposed mission has been forwarded somewhat to success. Inasmuch as he has been killing rats in this fashion for several years, it may readily be seen that his record is up in the thousands. He is a tall, powerfully built man of middle age, and habitually wears a faded black cap, the visor of which he pulls down quite over his blue eyes. He takes as much pride and enjoyment in his work as his four assistants do in the aggregate, and vows that he will keep it up until he has killed one hundred thousand of the rodents.

Last of the Waterloo Soldiers.

The last of the British officers who fought under Wellington at Waterloo died at Southampton in October. Lieut. Col. William Hewett, late of the rifle brigade, who was born at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, on the 2d of July, 1795, spent the declining years of his life in Southampton, ministered to by his daughter. A question arose after the death of Col. Whichcote as to how many survivors of the great epoch-making battle remained, and it was ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt that Col. Hewett was the only one. In June, 1815, Col. Hewett was already a captain, and the late Lord Albemarle served under him as a subaltren. He also took part in Sir James Saumarez's Baltic expedition, and was with the British army which suffered so severely in its retreat through the Netherlands across the frozen Scheldt.

Bandits in Corsica.

It seems that in Corsica you secure your personal safety by keeping a bandit. In an article in the National Review Basil Thompson explains that the tax of supporting a bandit is not without its compensations. Bandits are a hidden power in the country. They control the petty elections; they menace those who are hostile to their friends. Thus, while the existence of six hundred of them is a real danger to public security, it is no small advantage to a Corsican to be related to a bandit. You support, you pay, protect the bandit; and in return he places his gun at your disposal. It is an exchange of services. "He has a bandit in the service" is a common expression. Are you in debt? The bandit will gain you time. Are you disputing the ownership of property? The bandit will show your opponent he is wrong. Have you land on which shepherds trespass? He will keep them off.

BUILDING STEAMERS IN AFRICA.

Twenty-Six River Boats Already Put Together on the Upper Congo.

There are on the Upper Congo, at Leopoldville and Kinshassa, says the New York Sun, two shipbuilding establishments, where twenty-six river steamers have thus far been put together. The yards at Leopoldville are devoted to the steamers of the Congo Free State and the various missionary societies. At Kinshassa the steamers of the Upper Congo and of the syndicate of Katangu are prepared for service. A young machinist of Belgium named Leonard Bandoin is in charge of the ships at Kinshassa. He has at work under his order ten European machinists, blacksmiths and carpenters and fifteen colored blacksmiths from the Guinea coast, besides thirty workmen who came from Bangula and equator stations on the Upper Congo. He has built a very large shed at the edge of river, where the iron shell of the boats is put together. When it reaches the shipyard the boat is in hundreds of small pieces, none of which weighs more than one porter can conveniently carry. Under another shed the blacksmiths are busy at work riveting together the many pieces that make up the boilers and engines. Under still another the carpenters are engaged in putting the cabins and other wood work together. The native members have been inspired by the managers with a good deal of zeal and go about their duties with much intelligence. It requires three to four months to fit a steamer of thirty or forty tons for launching. After the shell is in the water the fittings are put in, and then the vessel is ready for service on the thousands of miles of navigable waters above Stanley pool.

BEAUTIFYING THE EYES

Weak Vision Frequently Produced by the Use of Drugs.

Methods for beautifying the eyes have long been in vogue among women of fashion, and not a few resort to those which ultimately injure the organs and the general health. Atropine is a most common drug for making the eyes look large and lustrous, but the continued use of it so weakens and paralyzes the muscles that weak eyes come on early sight. An eminent oculist claims that the widespread disease of weak eyes among women is largely due to the tampering with these organs for making them more beautiful than nature intended. The extremes to which some will go in the matter is illustrated by an English woman who was arrested in the streets of London for drunkenness. It was found later that she was simply suffering from the toxic effects of atropine, which she had instilled into the eyes to dilate the pupils for a more brilliant appearance. She was determined to be beautiful, and to accomplish the purpose she ran the risk of injuring her eyes for a lifetime. A late fad among women of our cities is to darken the under eyelids with paint to give a more attractive appearance to the eye. This paint is often made up of injurious principles, which in time [illegible] the flesh around the eyes old and wrinkled. It becomes cracked, and then paint becomes essential all of the time. The simplest method, if one will darken the eyes, is to use ordinary lead pencil. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says charcoal crayons are also harmless, but the paint prepared for this work cannot always be trusted.

KILLING POWER OF THE RIFLE.

An English Laborer's Thigh Perforated at a Distance of 2,560 Yards.

A German army officer struggling with a prisoner catches up a military rifle and shoots his opponent through the head. After passing through two thicknesses of skull the bullet penetrates the partition of a railway carriage and imbeds itself in the flesh of a passenger. But this is nothing. A laborer near the English practice camp of Aldershot was recently struck at a distance of 2,560 yards, or one and one-half miles. The bullet, after passing completely through the upper part of the thigh, buried itself in the ground. Theoretically it was evident that the penetrative energy of these new bullets ought to be capable of passing through several men in succession, and experiments with the cadaver as a target shows this conclusion sound. Now, argues the New York Sun, as the trajectory of these projectiles is a very low one, the space within which men will be subjected to such dangers in the field has been greatly extended. It is thought that fire may be opened from a distance of 2,200 yards. It is found on trial that good marksmen can make 50 per cent. of hits against targets of suitable dimensions at 1,830 yards. With smokeless powder and the consequent facility of distinguishing clearly at long distances the aim may become more accurate than has heretofore been known. These considerations have led to a call of an international conference of military medical men, with a view to adapting hospital service to the new exigencies of the field.

A Powerful Sewing Machine.

A sewing machine has been invented which stitches easily and rapidly through layers of leather five-eighths of an inch in thickness, this having been accomplished on a first exhibitory trial. In a second trial stitches were made easily and rapidly through a piece of bird's-eye maple three-eighths of an inch thick, and in a third test a still more remarkable feat was achieved, viz: that of sewing through a layer of brass one-eighth of an inch thick, placed between pieces of leather.

A MODEST CLAIM.

The Last Value That Suddenly Became Valuable.

Not long ago a traveling man put his valise on a baggage truck on an Indianapolis, Decatur & Western station while he went to buy a ticket and when he returned the valise was gone. Some one had stolen it. According to the rules of the company Superintendent Boyd told him to make an itemised statement of the contents of the valise, and this was done. That statement was, in the language of Mr. Boyd, "a daisy." Cuff buttons worth twelve dollars a pair; collar buttons at four dollars each, and among other things a suit of clothes that he said his wife had sent him from New York and which he had never worn. The entire bill was for one hundred and forty dollars, and though the company believed it was being imposed upon the account was sworn to and it was in for the payment. Mr. Boyd delayed matters as long as possible in hopes of some clew, and he thinks himself lucky that he did. One day the valise was found in a ravine near the station, where it had been thrown by the thieves, and Superintendent Boyd made an examination of its contents. He says the cuff buttons listed at twelve dollars could be bought anywhere for fifty cents a pair. The four-dollar collar buttons were common bone affairs that sell at "two for five," and the new suit of clothes was not there at all. Instead was a letter written by the man's wife in which she regretted that she could not send him his new suit because the tailor had not finished it but she would send it in ten days, which would be three days later than the date on which the valise was stolen. The total value of the valise and its contents was about six dollars. As the loser had sworn to the one hundred and forty dollar statement he did not press any further his claim against the company when he learned that the valise and its contents had been recovered.—Indianapolis News.

HIS POOR SERVANT.

What a Noted French Author Wrote of Himself.

When Honore de Balzac, the novelist, stated in early life his wish to become a literary man, his father, who had destined him for the bar, was shocked and disappointed. Still, he gave the boy two years in which to prove his fitness for a literary life, and Honore was accordingly installed in an attic near the library where he proposed to work.

His mother believed that a little hardship would soon bring him to his senses, but the correspondence which he thereupon began with his sister shows that the man who was afterward to attain distinction in his chosen work could afford, as a youth, to scorn such trifles as waiting upon himself. In the very first letter, he confided to his sister the news that he had taken a servant. He writes:

"He is named Myself! And a bad bargain he is, truly! Myself is lazy, clumsy, thoughtless. His master is hungry or thirsty, and often enough. Myself has neither bread nor water to give him; he doesn't even know how to shield him from the wind which whistles through the door and window. As soon as I am awake I ring for Myself, and he makes my bed. Then he sweeps the room, and clumsy he is at it.

"'Myself!'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Look at that cobweb with the big fly buzzing in it till I am half-giddy with the noise, and the fluff under the bed, and the dust on the window panes!'

"The lazy beggar gazes at me and doesn't stir, and yet, in spite of all his defects, I can't get rid of that unintelligent Myself!"

And the same stupid "Myself" it was who afterward enriched French literature with a series of wonderful works.—Youth's Companion.

NEEDLE-AND-THREAD TREE.

In Mexico Nature Supplies Women with Sewing Material.

That there are more wonders on the earth, in the sea, "beneath the earth," and in the sky above it than ever Horatio imagined is a well known fact which that worthy's most ardent admirers will not attempt to deny. Take, for instance, the famous needle-and-thread tree. Imagine such a luxury and the delights of going out to your tree and plucking a needle threaded all ready for use! Odd as it may seem to us, there is, on the Mexican plains, just such a forest growth.

The "tree" may not exactly be a tree in the true sense of the word, partaking as it does more of the nature and characteristics of a gigantic species of asparagus. It has large, thick, fleshy leaves, such as would remind one of the cactus, especially of the one popularly known as the "prickly pear."

The "needles" of the needle-and-thread tree are set along the edges of these thick, fleshy leaves. In order to obtain one fully equipped for sewing it is only necessary to push the needle gently backward into the fleshy sheath (this to loosen it from the tough outside covering of the leaf), and then pull it gently from the socket. If this operation be properly carried out one hundred or more fine fibers adhere to the thorn like so many spider webs. By twisting the "needle" during the drawing operation the thread can be made of any length desired. The action of the air on the fibers toughens them amazingly, a thread from it not larger than common No. 40 being capable of sustaining a weight of five pounds, about three times the tensile strength of common "six-cord" spool cotton.—Philadelphia Press.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

What a Lady Endured in an Overcrowded Hotel.

In the "Reminiscences of a Gentlewoman of the Last Century" is a pathetic account of this poor lady's suffering for a breath of air without happening to think of the only relief within her power. She had gone to a small town to spend the night, and, as the hotel was full of soldiery, was given a room in a private house. She writes:

The house was composed of wood and plaster, the rooms were few, the staircase was in the center of the building, and equally closed to light and air. On entering my bedroom, I found I could not breathe, and desired that the windows might be opened.

Mr. D——, a bookseller, who occupied the house, entered, and pretended to attempt what he could not perform, and then owned that the windows had not been opened since they were painted.

I begged that a joiner might be sent for, and when this man came he declared that he could pull the windows to pieces, but could not open them. I now submitted to my fate, and leaving my door open, prepared to sleep in a room which no fresh air had entered within the memory of man.

I dozed till twelve o'clock, when I woke in an agony, and summoned the maid and the people of the house. Mr. D—— endeavored to soothe me. He told me that I was safe, but I declared that I should die. He offered me water, and I told him that I must have air. I begged to have my bed laid on the parlor floor, with the windows open. No; the parlor windows would not open. I entreated that I might be allowed to sit in the kitchen, with the kitchen windows open. No; the kitchen was toward the street, and he dared not take down the shutters. I grew desperate.

"Sir," I said, "nothing could have induced me to disturb your family if I could have existed without doing so. Be so good as to leave the room."

He obeyed, and with my habit over my nightgown, my bonnet over my nightcap, and my bundle in my hand, I marched downstairs and through the streets to the inn, where I opened a window in the parlor, and sat by it in peace and thankfulness.

And then it occurred to me that I might have broken a pane of glass, and put my nose through the aperture!

ANCIENT SPELLING.

There Was No Uniformity in Old Orthography.

Uniformity of spelling is a strictly modern accomplishment, says the author of "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," a hampering innovation. In the descriptions of early meeting houses, "A square roofe without Dormans, with two Lucorns on each side," evidently means a roof without dormers or beams and with lucarnes, but who, unused to old records, would guess it?

They had in those days "turritts," and "turetts" and "turits" and "turyts" "feriats" and "tyrryts" and "toryettes" and "turiotts" and "chyrists," which were one and the same thing. One church had orders for "juyces" and "rayles" and "nayles" and "tymes" and "tymber" and "gaybels" and a "pulpyt" and "three payr of stayrs," a liberal supply of *y's*.

Often in the same entry one word is spelled in three or four different ways. A portion of the contract in the Roxbury church records reads:

"Sayd John is to fence in the Buring Plas with a Fesy ston wall, sefighatly don for Strenk and workmanship, as also to mark a Doball gatt 6 or 8 foté wid and to hing it."

"Sefigatly" is sufficiently intelligible, and one can fancy the double gate all hinged, but who could guess that "fisy" is "facy," or faced smoothly?

A FATED OPAL.

A Precious Stone That Is Regarded with Superstition.

Foreign papers tell a story of an opal ring belonging to the late King Alphonso XII. of Spain, which will be treasured by those who believe in the superstition regarding the evil effects of the stone. On his wedding day the king presented a beautiful ring to his queen, Mercedes, daughter of the duke of Montpensier. The queen wore the ornament till her death, which occurred soon afterward. Before the burial his majesty took the ring from his wife's finger and placed it upon that of his wife's sister, the infantine Maria del Pilar. The young princess only lived a few days after receiving the ring. A third time the king took possession of the ring and presented it to his sister-in-law, Princess Christina, the youngest daughter of the duke of Montpensier. Three months later the princess died. The king, surprised at the history of the ring, decided to wear it himself. But he did not wear it long, as death soon claimed him also. The queen regent, after the burial of her husband, attached the ring to a golden chain and placed it upon the neck of the virgin of Almudena, the matron saint of Madrid. Superstitious Spaniards foolishly attribute the various deaths to the ring, as a matter of course.

Vitality of Snails' Eggs.

Snails' eggs absorb moisture. The most singular thing about them, however, is their marvelous vitality. They may be burned in a furnace and thus reduced to a powder, yet on the application of moisture they swell and regain their vitality, hatching out as freely and successfully as if they had been let alone.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 13, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

F. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
[illegible]—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

Our reciprocity treaty with Cuba had been in force ten months when the government's fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last. Our exports to Cuba during those ten months were $16,095,468,
as against $10,393,271
in the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year, and yet the Democratic platform declares that McKinley reciprocity is "a sham."

Near Allis, Mich., an eagle on Tuesday last carried off the 6-months-old baby of Peter T. Shaw, taking it to its eerie on the rocky shores of Lake Cheboygan, where the bird engaged in a desperate battle with another for possession of the prey. One finally killed the other, whereupon the other was in the act of bearing the child yet farther away when Shaw brought it down with a shot from a Winchester. The child, however, was dead.

On the night of the 4th a special train of four steel baggage cars left Oakland for Washington with the precious freight of $60,000,000 from Sub-Treasury and Mint of San Francisco, the Government believing it to be too much money to be exposed in a seaport city. The Treasure was guarded by 45 sharpshooters, armed with Winchester rifles. It would have been a fine train for the Dalton boys to have held up.

A number of members of the local companies of the Nevada National Guards have resigned on account of the punishment recently inflicted upon Private Iams at Homestead.—Dayton Nev. Times.

The Nevada National Guardsmen must have been hard pushed for an excuse to resign.

The people of Bolton, Miss., must be a very religious community. A riot occurred at a Sunday School Convention held there on last Saturday, and in their devotions many shots were fired, one man being killed and several wounded, including two women and children.

It is claimed that the boundary line between Idaho and Washington is thirty miles out of the way, and a re-survey would probably place Spokane in Idaho, increasing the population of that State 75,000.

Our Sacramento friends should sell their present stock of mustang horses and come to Bridgeport and buy some reliable nags. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness more or less disastrous runaways in that city.

A company has been in formed Albany, N. Y. to control the sealskin market, thereby wresting it from London. The company will buy all skins and cure and dye them in America, thereby taking from London a business it has had a monopoly of.

By the discharge of a shot gun at Paso Robles a 12-year old boy named Harry Conklin, of Fresno, whose parents were camping on the coast, had his arm torn off. The remains were taken to Fresno for interment.

Over a million and a half acres of timber and grazing lands in Humboldt county have been thrown open to entry and sale by a decision of the Commissioner of the United States Land Office.

The Pioche Record says: W. S. Hobart who died recently in San Francisco worth $4,000,000, was a car-man in the Choller mine in 1870, receiving $4 per day

The people of San Francisco are paying up their city and county taxes at a lively rate. The July collection amounted to $586,045 46.

The Native Sons will have a grand celebration at Santa Rosa on Admission Day—September 9th.

The Indians on the Colville Reservation in Washington are getting turbulent. They don't want any whites about them.

The Lord be praised! Congress adjourned on the 5th.

I. R. Hofer, of Carson, has been appointed Superintendent of the Carson Mint.

ANOTHER OVERLAND ROAD.

The San Francisco & Denver Railway Company has been incorporated in San Francisco, the Directors being Thomas R. Hayes, Daniel E. Hayes, James Joyce, Charles R. Alberger, and William C. Alberger. The railroad is to be broad gauge and is to run from "a convenient point on San Francisco bay, in Alameda county, and thence in a general easterly and southerly direction by the most practicable route into and through the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo and Mono, to some convenient line between California and Nevada." The estimated length of the road is 300 miles. The capitol stock is $12,000,000, of which $300,000 has been subscribed, and $30,000 actually paid in to the Treasurer, John W. Curtis, the Treasurer of the Company. The S. F. Report says that when building is begun, there will be plenty of money behind it, though it will be Eastern capital. This company has selected the most sensible route for a railroad, as it would be an air line road as near as can be, but when will it be built, if ever? A railroad from Salt Lake that does not run through Mono county can never be an "Air line" road.

The two robbers who held up the Southern Pacific train at Collis, just south of Fresno, last week, and afterwards shot to death a Deputy Sheriff and wounded another Deputy, have eluded their pursuers and are safely hiding in the mountains. Why do the officers not try blood hounds? They would do the business if put on the trail at once. Every Sheriff in the State should have one of these dogs to track such scoundrels.

The present wide interest in the planet Mars has led the Argonaut to print in its issue of August 15th a remarkable story by Robert Duncan Milne, whose scientific tales are almost as familiar in this country as those of Jules Verne. It is called "The Men of Mars," and tells how a remarkable lens of new material reveals strange sights on the red planet and develops communication between the men of earth and the Martians.

McNulty, the San Francisco murderer, who has once appealed to the Supreme Court, to save his neck, and was to have been hanged yesterday, has again appealed to the Supreme Court—and yet the lawyers say "let the law punish," and Judge Lynch is condemned. It is these attempts to thwart Justice that compels Judge Lynch to take a hand.

Rodeo, the new butchering and packing town, South San Francisco, has a new bank. Among the Directors are W. B. Silverhorn, of Chicago, and one of the great pork packers of the country, and E. B. Cushman, of San Francisco, formerly Cashier of the Candelaria, Nev., Bank, and afterwards Sheriff of Esmeralda county, Nev.

Santa Cruz is happy again in the possession of the annual encampment of the National Guard. It is to be hoped the Guardsmen, from the Generals down to the privates, will show themselves to be gentlemen, and not disgrace themselves, the service and the State, as has been the case at former encampments.

General Bidwell, we think, will not object to the use of whisky in the removal of fruit stains. It will take any kind of fruit stains out of white goods. Pour the whisky over the discolored spots before sending the article to the laundry and it will be entirely restored. So whiskey can be put to "some good use."

The Lyon County, Nev., Times says that Gen. Weaver drove a bull team through Nevada in 1853. Then Nevada should go for him.

The Carson and Colorado Railway Company has filed with the County Clerk of San Francisco, a certificate of the creation by the corporation of a bonded indebtedness amounting to $3,500,000, payable forty-nine years from July the 1st, 1892, and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Minnie Conners lighted a fire with coal oil, and burned her widowed mother's dwelling with its contents, and an other house in Virginia City, Nev., on Monday afternoon. She was also severely burned about the face and arms. Another warning, but it will not be heeded.

Denver has been crowded with strangers this week on the occasion of the Conclave of Knights Templar, there having been over 75,000 visitors to that city.

Andrew Goodyear, a Pioneer and oldest resident of Solano county, having come to California in 1847, died at Benicia on Sunday last, aged 74.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE H. FITZPATRICK,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOMES.

The home is the pillar of our national life.

It represents the thrift and energy of our people; it is the product of their wages and savings. The home is the schoolhouse of our youth and the comfort of our age. To have a little house that one can call one's own makes a man happier, manlier, more independent.

No country can be accounted prosperous the majority of whose people do not own their own homes. Here, then, we have a good test of the relative benefits of Protection and Free-Trade. Which system makes it easier for a workingman to have a home of his own?

Among the iron workers of Free-Trade England, and they are perhaps the most prosperous of all that country's workingmen, 1 man out of every 25 occupies his own home.

In Philadelphia, the largest city of the greatest iron producing state in the Union, there is one home to every five inhabitants.

The latest British Parliamentary report on the "Housing of the Working Classes" says: "Even in the country districts (where surely one would expect to find more homes) human beings are to be found hoarded together in a condition considerably worse than that in which the 'beasts that perish' are usually kept by their owners."

The United States Census of 1880 reports that the number of dwellings in the United States in that year was 8,955,812. The population was a little over 50,000,000; so that there was about one dwelling to every six inhabitants. One out of every six inhabitants occupied his own home.

It is to Protection that we owe the larger number of American homes. For the Tariff maintains the American rate of wages; from our higher wages comes the greater savings of our people, and from the savings of the family comes the home.

So we see that without Protection many of our homes would disappear, and with them also would disappear the freer, broader manlier spirit of our people.

Protection is the safeguard of the American home.

A Wonderful Clock.

A curious clock, destined for the World's Fair at Chicago, has been made by a clockmaker at Warsaw named Goldfaden, who has worked at it six years. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting-rooms for the traveler, telegraph and ticket offices, a very pretty well-lighted platform, and a flower-garden, in the center of which is a sparkling fountain of clear water.—Past the railway station run the lines—There are also signal-boxes, signals, lights, and reservoirs—in fact, everything that belong to a railway station to the smallest detail. In the cupola of the central tower is a clock which shows the time of the place; two clocks in the side cupolas show the time at New York and Pekin; and on the two outermost towers are a calendar and a barometer. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First of all the telegraph official begins to work. He despatches a telegram stating that the line is clear. The doors open, and on the platform appear the station-master and his assistant; the clerk is seen at the window of the ticket office; and the pointsmen come out of their boxes and close the barriers.—A long line of people forms at the ticket-office to buy tickets; porters carry luggage; the bell is rung, and then out of the tunnel comes a train, rushing into the station, and, after the engine has given a shrill whistle, stops. A workman goes from carriage to carriage and tests the axles with a hammer. Another pumps water into the boiler of the engine. After the third signal with the bell, the engine whistles and the train disappears into the opposite tunnel; the station master and his assistant leave the platform, and the doors of the waiting room close behind them; the switch men return into their boxes; and perfect stillness prevails till, in a quarter of an hour, the whole is repeated.—London Daily News.

In a Nevada school recently a school teacher was trying to impress a youngster with the meaning of the word better. To illustrate she asked, "Now, if you were sick and a doctor came and gave you some medicine, what would you be?" "Dead," was the unexpected answer.—Austin Advocate.

The Brazilians and Italians are having trouble in Brazil.

POLITICAL.

For Sheriff.
A. MAESTRETTI,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff,
P. E. VAN LOAN.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

LEGAL.

Notice.

SOME EVIL DISPOSED PERSON HAVING circulated a rumor that I am indebted to T. B. Rickey, on a mortgage, I wish to say publicly, that said rumor is false, and the party circulating it is a falsifier. I do not owe T. B Rickey one cent.
jy2 NORMAN HUNTOON.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California; one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year: provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. 1y30-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892,

and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 35 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy14-td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,
AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.
RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House. jan

CHARLES L. HAYNE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 47-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. F. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jo13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jo14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
The wearing qualities are guaranteed, and by contracting two boxes of any size, 1 box will be collected by hand. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MOTIVE POWER HERCULES Gas and Gasoline ENGINES
Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engines now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.
MAKES NO SMELL OR SMOKE.
No double or false explosions, no frequent with this unreliable spark.
For Simplicity it Beats the World.
It Oils Itself Automatically.
No Batteries or Electric Sparks.
It runs with a Cheaper Grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO
PALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 13, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

B. S. Miner returned from Carson on Gelatt's stage last Saturday night.

Oscar Brown and George Meyle, of Bodie, attended the Festival Saturday evening last.

O. H. Kister, ex-County Clerk, arrived here from Eastern Nevada on Monday on a flying trip, and was heartily welcomed by his old friends. He is now an honest "Sheepherder," having a band of sheep in Eastern Nevada. Mrs. Kister is at Salt Lake City, where they make their home.

Nat. Miller was in from Lundy on Tuesday.

George H. Bump was in town on Tuesday. The ex-Supervisor is now a resident of Pine Nut, Nev., where he has charge of a mine, but we have attractions for him yet in Mono.

Alex Kilpatrick and family, of Clinton, were here on Thursday, on their way to Twin Lakes to camp.

Mrs. Sam. Fales was down from Hot Springs on Thursday.

The Wiley's, of Sulphur Springs, Nev., passed through town on Thursday on their way to Grant Lake to camp.

Rev. James S. McDonald, of San Rafael, Synodical Missionary of the Synod of California, and Rev. A. H. Croco, resident Presbyterian Minister of Sonora, passed through town on Thursday on their way to Independence. They favored the CHRONICLE-UNION office with a pleasant call.—While Rev. Mr. Croco is out for a vacation, Rev. Mr. McDonald is looking over the field of Presbyterianism on the Eastern Slope, with a view of gathering in the stray sheep that may have strayed from the Presbyterian fold. They expect to return to Bridgeport in time to hold services here on Sunday, the 21st.

Mrs. S. A. Hopkins returned from Twin Lakes on Thursday evening with her daughter, May, who was taken sick at the camp and had to be brought home.

Judge Virden and wife will break camp at the Lakes and return home to day.

Mrs. Clark Eggleston, of Antelope, is in town.

Dr. Sinclair went to Antelope yesterday.

HURT HIS FEELINGS.—The Junior of the CHRONICLE-UNION has been informed that letters addressed to him and deposited in the Postoffice at the late Festival were sold at auction during his absence. He feels aggrieved that the young Postmistresses did not consider his correspondence sacred enough for them to deliver it to him in person at his office after the office—postoffice, we mean, was closed. As it is he hears that the seals have been broken by an irresponsible party, and in open violation of the statutes of the United States, making it a State Prison offence to open a letter addressed to another, unless permission of the party to whom addressed has been given. The attention of the U. S. Grand Jury may be called to this serious matter, which would not be had the young ladies only called at our office, where we would have received them with open arms, and cheerfully paid the postage.

WHY NOT?—The road between the lower and upper Twin Lakes is not as inviting to the timid as it should be, many ladies preferring to alight and walk the short distance, rather than take the risk, as they think there is, of their team and all hands sliding off into the Lake. A few American silver dollars will enable some one to put the road in good passable condition and perfectly safe for the most timid to drive over. As James Logan is the boss road-maker we suggest that our citizens, particularly those who use the road, make up a sufficient purse of the "silver dollars" we hear so much of, if we don't see them, and that he be engaged to put that highway in safe condition. Why not do it at once?

FIRE APPARATUS.—We are pleased to learn that the ladies of Bridgeport will, in due time, prepare an ice-cream and musical festival in order to raise funds to furnish fire apparatus for the protection of our town. In this enterprise, which comes home to all, the ladies will be ably seconded by their gentlemen friends, and they may rest assured the entertainment will be a grand success, financially at least, and we know they will make their part of the work successful.

It has been arranged to have the above mentioned entertainment on next Saturday evening, the 20th. Everybody should attend and empty a full purse. A meeting will be held at the Postoffice to-morrow at 2 P. M., and everybody is invited to attend, to make arrangements for the festival.

HAY CROP.—Our ranchers are getting along nicely with their haying operations. Some are happily through with their work, while others will not be through before the 1st of next month. All report their crops as being good, fully up to the average of good years.

FREIGHTING.—Russell's big team arrived from Carson on Monday with freight, mostly for Hays Bros. On Tuesday Willie Butler arrived with a big load of freight for the Landyites, who seem to get away with piles of "goods, wares, and merchandise" during the year.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.

The Church Festival at Bryant's Hall on last Saturday night was quite successful—in fact, very successful, considering everything. The ladies had the Hall very nicely and enticingly adorned with "Wells," "Postoffices," etc., and with tables profusely decorated with beautiful flowers, and on which—the tables, not the flowers, there were the usual festive display of toothsome goodies to draw the frolicksome quarter from the pockets of the gallants who were enticed to enter the sacred precincts. The Postoffice did a big business and required a large contingent of pretty Postmistresses to attend to the males—and keep them properly assorted, to prevent jealousies that might arise. The CHRONICLE-UNION "Angel," Miss Ella Donnel, was the divinity at "Rebecca's Well," which gave forth abundance of lemonade, the fair "Rebecca" taking in a goodly sum for the cause. The program of exercises was excellent—one of the best we have had, and those taking part received well merited applause. During intermissions the ladies having charge of the refreshments did a profitable business—for the minister, for whose benefit it was given. Before closing up the festivities the letters remaining in the Postoffice and uncalled for were sold at public auction, as were also the cakes, and other eatables undisposed of,—all bringing a considerable sum for the cause. The promoters of the enterprise were enabled to hand over to Rev. Mr. Bradley the munificent sum of about $75—more or less, but very little less.

WILL LEAVE.—Prof. Hampton will soon leave us to take charge of the Big Pine School in Inyo county. Mr. Hampton has taught here some six years, and the people of Big Pine are to be congratulated on securing a teacher whose heart is in his profession. He leaves many Bridgeport friends who wish him success in his new home.

HOPE SO.—Sheriff Seymour, of San Bernardino county, has arrested a Mexican who is supposed to be Revado, who murdered Thomas Leahey, near Mono Lake, recently. Rewards of $600 are offered for his capture and conviction.

AT WORK.—Jas. Hawks, Wm. Osborn and a small squad of men went to Green Creek from here on Monday to dig a ditch and assist in putting in the Standard Con. electric plant. Mr. Hawks is overseeing the work.

HAS ACCEPTED.—W. A. Lindsey, of San Francisco, has been engaged to teach the Bridgeport school for the coming term.—Mr. Lindsey is said to be an experienced educator, and we hope he will "fill the bill" here, if such can be hoped for.

NEXT WEEK.—James Logan will next week commence delivering the poles for the Standard Con. electric plant, which that Company will erect to carry on their works at Bodie.

FOR SHERIFF.—Under "New To day" will be found the "Card" of George H. Fitzpatrick, of Bodie, a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A TEACHER.—Miss Georgia Beeding, of Little Antelope, has been engaged to teach the Gardnerville, Nev., School. This is Miss Georgia's first school and her Mono friends wish her success.

THE RAILROAD.—The State Board of Equalization has fixed the assessment of the Carson and Colorado Railroad in this State at $230,000. There are 33.37 miles of the road in this county.

NEW CITIZEN.—On Monday, Judge Virden admitted to citizenship, on the testimony of Peter Anderson and Chas. L. Hayes, Louis Legris, a Canadian Frenchman.

REMOVED.—Sparks has removed to the little brown house on Main street, formerly Judge Virden's office, where he will attend to shaving and hair cutting in the highest style of the art.

VERY LOW.—Thos. Williams, formerly of Williams' Ranch, near Mono Lake, but now of Big Pine, Inyo county, is not expected to live.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bradley will hold services at the School House at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BULLION.—The Standard Con's July shipment amounted to only $15,600.

The Bulwer Con. shipped $9,517 22 on the 3d.

At Bolivar, Mo., Colonel Farrell, the "Texas Giant," 7 feet 8 inches high, was married to Henrietta Morjty, the "Midget Maiden," whose height is but 22 inches.]

The Temptation.

To go out of doors in rough weather is not strong, but we are, many of us, compelled to face rough weather frequently. Diseases which arise from a chill are peculiar to no season of the year. This is true, therefore there should be in the closet of every household—what? Not an unmedicated stimulant, absolutely devoid of anything but an excitive action, but a tonic combining, in the effective form of an invigorant and an alterative, the quality of defence against changes of weather. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has three or four properties that no other article of its class possesses. Not only does it relieve the complaints which it eventually cures, it fortifies the system against the bad effects of changes of temperature, fatally and too often shown in the deadly form of "la grippe:" it produces a radical change in the weakened condition of a system peculiarly liable to be attacked by it, and it tends to provide against the danger resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood and a disordered state of the liver and bowels.

MINING NOTICES.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock on account of Assessment No. 14, levied on the twentieth (20th) day of June, 1892, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Amt.
Averill H C, Trustee	14587	50	97 50
Barrett J S & Co, Trustees	17184	500	125 00
Burling B L, Trustee	16194	50	12 50
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	17181	50	12 50
Doud W A, Trustee	16668	50	12 50
Doud W A, Trustee	16677	500	125 00
Doud W A, Trustee	16765	50	12 50
Doud W A, Trustee	16619	500	125 00
Doud W A, Trustee	17005	100	25 00
Doud W A, Trustee	17344	200	50 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	14698	300	75 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	14714	200	50 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	15744	100	25 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	15414	100	25 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	15915	100	25 00
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	166.7	50	12 50
Foster A W & Co, Trustees	17150	2	50
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16062	100	25 00
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16194	100	25 00
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16274	50	12 50
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16827	50	12 50
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16428	100	25 00
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16746	50	12 50
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16747	50	12 50
Gauthier E & Co, Trustees	16817	20	5 00
Gillon J, Trustee	9165	100	25 00
Gillon J, Trustee	9166	100	25 00
Gillon J, Trustee	14066	10	2 50
Goldman & Co Trustees	14578	100	25 00
Goldman & Co, Trustees	14726	100	25 00
Goldman & Co, Trustees	16441	200	50 00
Goldman & Co, Trustees	17271	100	25 00
Greenbaum L & Co, Trustees	16738	100	25 00
Grant E R, Trustee	12245	100	25 00
Grant E R, Trustee	12265	78	18 25
Grant E R, Trustee	12266	78	18 25
Grant E R, Trustee	12.67	78	18 25
Grant E R, Trustee	13063	78	18 25
Grant E R, Trustee	13064	78	18 25
Hooker & Fritsch, Trustees	16628	100	25 00
Ives & Co, Trustees	14310	50	12 50
Ives & Co, Trustees	16175	100	25 00
Ives & Co, Trustees	16127	100	25 00
Ives & Co, Trustees	16836	100	25 00
Kelly G W, Trustee	14319	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	12804	200	50 00
King W H, Trustee	14209	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	14220	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	14240	5	1 25
King W H, Trustee	14509	10	2 50
King W H, Trustee	14962	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15815	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15629	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15783	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	15746	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15797	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15866	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15876	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	15925	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	15929	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16152	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16159	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16307	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16400	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16550	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16551	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16553	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16649	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16706	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16731	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16795	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16796	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16797	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	16820	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16897	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16974	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	16980	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17070	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	17205	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17827	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	17828	50	12 50
King W H, Trustee	17834	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17835	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17348	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17349	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17352	100	25 00
King W H, Trustee	17353	100	25 00
Marye Geo T & Son, Trustees	10866	100	25 00
Noble H H & Co, Trustees	14538	20	5 00
Otis & Co, Trustees	14400	20	5 00
Parsons H B, Trustee	14885	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	13027	1	25
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	14182	30	7 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	15457	50	12 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	15042	50	12 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16257	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16230	50	12 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16346	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16363	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16523	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16608	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16612	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16653	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16791	10	2 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16816	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16913	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16936	25	6 25
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	16987	25	6 25
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	17086	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	17088	50	12 50
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	17268	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	17347	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	16398	50	12 50
Root G B, Trustee	16574	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	16728	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17280	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17281	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17298	25	6 25
Root G B, Trustee	17300	50	12 50
Root G B, Trustee	17301	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17339	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17340	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17358	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17359	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17371	100	25 00
Root G B, Trustee	17385	100	25 00
Rolph Jas, Trustee	12105	100	25 00
Sessions G W, Trustee	9823	5	1 25
Sessions G W, Trustee	9829	10	2 50
Sessions G W, Trustee	11340	50	12 50
Sessions G W, Trustee	12585	40	10 00
Sessions G W, Trustee	12899	100	25 00
Sessions G W, Trustee	13054	100	25 00
Sessions G W, Trustee	14077	100	25 00
Sessions G W, Trustee	14411	50	12 50
Shinn H H, Trustee	17050	100	25 00
Stein Nat, Trustee	7072	5	1 25
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	16894	100	25 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	17042	100	25 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	17139	100	25 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	17309	100	25 00
Sussman & Dixon, Trs	14488	10	2 50
Sussman & Dixon, Trs	14352	10	2 50
Sussman & Dixon, Trs	15130	100	25 00
Turnbull John, Trustee	14658	100	25 00
Turnbull & Sampson, Trs	14487	50	12 50
Turnbull & Sampson, Trs	16420	10	2 50
Van Wyck H L, Trustee	17142	50	12 50
Van Wyck H L, Trustee	17143	50	12 50
Van Wyck H L, Trustee	17144	50	12 50
Wakefield & Co S B, Trs	14020	20	5 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17019	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17029	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17068	40	10 00
Walker H D Trustee	17168	50	12 50
Bannan Wm, Tr, bal	16629	3	75
Goldman & Co, Trs, bal	14725	13	3 25
Ives & Co, Trustees, bal	16782	23	5 75
O'Connor T, Tr, bal	15096	24	6 00
Hinley W W & Co, bal	1441	24	6 00
Wollberg S, bal	1462	10	2 50
C D Head and T H Perkins, bal.	1355	14	3 50
Walker H D, Trustee	17218	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17220	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17228	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17237	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17240	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17241	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17354	50	12 50
Walker H D, Trustee	17356	100	25 00
Walker H D, Trustee	17376	50	12 50
Whitely & Co T, Trs	16492	100	25 00
Whitely & Co T, Trs	16493	100	25 00
Whitely & Co T, Trs	16541	50	12 50
Whitely & Co T, Trs	17189	500	125 00
Whitely & Co T, Trs	17190	100	25 00
Whitely & Co T, Trs	17191	50	12 50
Wright W H, Trustee	16951	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	16248	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17003	50	12 50
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17252	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17253	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17267	50	12 50
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17273	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17294	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17360	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17383	1500	375 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	17394	100	25 00
NEW YORK ISSUE.			
Grant E R	A2236	100	25 00
Grant E R	A2431	100	25 00
Grant E R	A2482	100	25 00
Grant E R	A2484	100	25 00
Grant E R	A2488	100	25 00
Grant E R	A2492	100	25 00
Hart Thos N	1563	100	25 00
Hart Thos N	1584	100	25 00
Jennings W A	A2311	100	25 00
Murray Joseph J	1809	70	17 50
Stantial Geo C	680	100	25 00
Stantial Geo C	1561	100	25 00
Sweet Clinton W	1768	100	25 00
Taylor L K	1518	50	12 50
Tower T H	1812	100	25 00
Veasey Geo	548	100	25 00
Veasey Geo	547	100	25 00
Veasey Geo	986	100	25 00
Veasey Geo	987	100	25 00
Veasey Geo	1551	100	25 00
White Jr S	A2484	100	25 00
Wollberg S	2288	100	25 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the Twentieth (20th) day of June 1892, so many shares of each parcel of such Stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public Auction at the Auction House of S. P. Middleton & Co. No. 24 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY the TWENTY-SECOND (22d) day of AUGUST, 1892, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said Delinquent Assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. D. WALKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 62 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

[aug td]

FOR AN OUTING.

MT. SHASTA, the crowning glory of the Northern Sierra, reached in about 14 hours from San Francisco. Railroad Station of Sisson within 12 miles of the summit. Hotel accommodations at and near Sisson.

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS, in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento Canon, under Hotel del Monte management.

LAKE TAHOE, in a vast glacier trough of the Sierra Nevada, 6,200 feet above sea, reached by C. P. Ry. (23½ miles) to Truckee; thence, via stage, 12 miles. The famous Glen Alpine country lies a few miles to the southwest of Tahoe.

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, on the crest of the Sierra Nevada, 190 miles from San Francisco.

YOSEMITE, the unparalleled, distance 150 miles in air line from San Francisco. Rail travel to Raymond, 199 miles; staging 60 miles. Reached in 40 hours from San Francisco.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, with its hundred-acre garden, and

PACIFIC GROVE, the cool camping retreat of the interior recreation seekers.

SANTA CRUZ, with its fine sea beaches and bathing establishments.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA GEYSERS, situated in the heart of the hot springs resorts of Lake and Sonoma Counties, reached via the Napa Valley route.

THESE, and scores of hot and cold mineral water establishments, of camping grounds, of fishing streams and hunting grounds, should give every one an opportunity

FOR AN OUTING

You will find the place you want is reached by the lines of the

Southern Pacific Company.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Mgr. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams—half price.

jy9 3m J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE, AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

THIS PAPER IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

THE WRONG DATE.

Congress Preparing to Celebrate the Discovery of America.

Data Which Go to Show That There Is a Mistake Regarding the Time of the Landing of Columbus in America.

Congress has made arrangements to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus on the 12th of October, 1892. Now, I wish, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, to call your attention to the fact that if they do so they will fail not only in the day of the month, but the day of the week also.

Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador on Friday, October 12, 1492, old style, which was Friday, October 21, new style, which is very near the true, or solar time, there being an error in the Julian calendar at that time of nine days. The Julian calendar, which was then in use throughout Europe, and the very best that had ever been given to the world, made the year too long by more than eleven minutes. Those eleven minutes a year had accumulated from the council of Nice in 325 to the discovery of America in 1492 to nine days; so that the civil year was nine days behind the true or solar time—that is, when the earth in her annual revolution had arrived at that point in the ecliptic coinciding with the 21st of October, the civil year, according to the Julian calendar, was the 12th. Now, to restore the coincidence, the nine days must be dropped or suppressed, calling what was erroneously called the 12th of October the 21st. Since the Julian calendar was corrected by Gregory in 1582 we have so intercalated as to retain, very nearly, the coincidence of the solar and the civil year.

In the Julian calendar the intercalary period is four years; so that, after twenty-eight years, the coincidence is restored between the day of the month and the day of the week, and for the next twenty-eight years events will again occur in the same order on the same day of the week. But in the Gregorian calendar both the intercalary period and the cycle is four hundred years, so that after four hundred years the coincidence is restored between the day of the month and the day of the week, and for the next four hundred years events will again occur in the same order on the same day of the week.

For example, the one hundredth anniversary occurred on Wednesday, the two hundredth on Tuesday, the three hundredth on Sunday, and now the four hundredth on Friday. Then again in 1992 on Wednesday, 2092 on Tuesday, 2192 on Sunday and 2292 on Friday again, and so on. Now, as America was discovered on Friday, October 12, 1492, and the cycle of four hundred years will be completed on Friday, October 21, 1892, so Friday, October 21, is the day to be observed in the commemoration of that event.

Should we make computations in old style both for the day of discovery and the day of the anniversary, we would make the event to occur twelve days too soon, and on Monday, as the discrepancy during this century is twelve days. Russia, by adhering to the old calendar, is now twelve days behind the true time in her reckoning. Should we make the first event old style and the second new style, we would be nine days too soon, and the anniversary would fall on Wednesday. But, as has already been shown, calculation should be made in new style both for the discovery and the anniversary, and the event will occur on Friday, October 21, 1892.

No one thinks of observing the 11th or February as the birthday of Washington, though it is recorded in history that he was born on the 11th of February, 1732. Twenty years after his birth, in 1752, England, under whose government we were living, after suffering the inconvenience of using a different date from the most of Europe for one hundred and seventy years, adopted the Gregorian rule of intercalation, and made the correction by suppressing eleven days. Call the 3d of September of that year the 14th; consequently we call what was erroneously called the 11th of February the 22nd as the birthday of our Washington.

AN ELECTRICAL MICROSCOPE.

A Remarkable Optical Instrument for the World's Fair.

A microscope has been made in Germany for the world's fair which, says a writer in Electricity, setting aside its great power and electric value, is remarkable for the number of electrical adaptations that have been employed to increase its efficiency. Electricity not only furnishes and regulates the light which, placed in the focus of a parabolic aluminum reflector, reaches an intensity of 11,000 candle power, but provides an ingenious automatic mechanism for centering the quadruple condensers and illuminating the lenses. The distance of the carbon point is controlled by the same means.

The most wonderful feature of the instrument is, however, the cooling machine. The intense illuminating power naturally produces extreme heat, and this is modified by a machine which provides the microscopic and polariscopic systems of the apparatus with a fine cooling spray.

This spray is composed of carbolic acid, which, when released from a copper vessel in which it is held under very high pressure, is converted into gaseous matter so intensely cold that only .0007 gram of the acid per second is required to produce the result. With ordinary objectives the magnifying power of the instrument is 11,000 diameters.

He Doubted It.

Neighbor (looking benignantly over the fence)—I am glad to see you at work in your garden so early, my boy. Industry brings its own reward.

Tommy Tucker (turning up another spadeful)—I reckon so, but I've been diggin' more'n half an hour and haven't got the blamed can half full of worms yet.—Chicago Tribune.

PRIMITIVE HOMES.

Queer People and Customs in Our Own Land.

"I shall not soon forget a hunting excursion I made through southern Indiana," said Prof. John Francis to a reporter for the Chicago Evening News. "Of all the queer people and funny sights I met the queerest there. We were traveling by carriage over what the citizens called the backbones of White river. I would call them immense ridges, with scarcely room for a wagon-road on top and occasionally a house on either side. No, not a house, but a shanty. We had been traveling over these ridges or 'backbones' for several hours and became very thirsty, but could not see the sign of a spring anywhere. We at last drove up in front of one of these shanties. I alighted from the wagon, stepped to the door to knock, but before I did so I noticed the contents of the room. A table with the remains of a meal was standing in the middle of the floor; baby shoes, buckets, spools, tin cans and various other objects were scattered over the floor. In fact, the room presented the appearance of a second-hand store after a fire. In answer to my knock some one in the rear of the house called: 'Come in.' I 'came in,' or at least tried to. When I reached the door at the opposite side of the room and looked out I saw piled on a half-finished porch several straw beds and upon the beds was piled the entire family, taking an afternoon sun bath. Immediately upon seeing me a young woman arose to her feet and said: 'What do you want?' I told her that I would like to find some drinking water for myself and friends. She did not say a word but came toward me, brushed by me through the door and with a remarkable agility dodged between that heterogeneous mass on the floor to the other side of the room where hung a gourd dipper. She handed it to me, with the remark: 'Jist go down under the hill and help yerself, but don't furgit to bring back the gourd.' I did as requested and found delicious water. Upon going a little farther on the road we saw another shanty. Presently, as we came near it, we saw a small boy come running around the corner of the shanty, after him came another and another until six had passed, when a large woman put in an appearance with a raised club in her hands. It was a thoroughly comical sight, but immediately on seeing us the woman dropped the club, which fell on a pet pig standing near and made it squeal for dear life. One of the little girls grabbed the pig in her arm and after stroking it and kissing it placed it in a box which contained straw as tenderly as though she had been some fashionable miss handling a one hundred dollar pug."

PERILS OF LION HUNTING.

A Man Who Has Tried Them All in Somali Land.

Mr. Inverarity, an Indian shikari, who is a member of the Bombay bar, lately contributed a paper on lion hunting in Somali Land to the Bombay Historical society. Like every other animal, the lion tries to avoid man until wounded, and it is only in exceptional cases of there being young ones to guard, or from astonishment at seeing the hunters so close to them, that they charge when being tracked. Mr. Inverarity was never charged by an unwounded one. They charge with the same coughing roar that a tiger does, and come at great speed close to the ground, not bounding in the air as they are represented in the pictures; their ears are pressed close to the head, giving them the comical appearance of being without ears. He says: "So large an animal coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but, on the contrary, felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which, I believe, is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better.

"All the wounds are centers of inflammation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that they clutch at the surface of your coat, thinking it is all solid underneath, and so reach the flesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath. I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off, as she was occupied in biting the rifle."

A Horse That Eats Meat.

William Prettyman, who is a farmer in a small way on the outskirts of Bristol, is the owner of a somewhat ancient horse, of which he is inordinately proud. The just cause of Mr. Prettyman's pride in his steed is that the latter has renounced its fondness for hay and oats and prefers a diet of meat and vegetables, with so little care as to the quality of the strange diet that it can now be kept in good condition at a weekly cost of a trifle over one dollar, while its regular keep when it fed as other horses do involved the spending of more than twice that amount. Any old vegetables, potato peelings, turnip tops, or other dainties of that nature, together with chopped salt pork or salt beef, are greedily devoured by the animal, and Mr. Prettyman is authority for the statement that the horse has improved in both weight, strength and speed. He hopes to induce all his live stock to alter their diet in the same way, but thus far has not succeeded in convincing any of them as to its attractions.

THE KHEDIVIA.

A Woman Who Was the Sole Wife of the Late Tewfik.

The foremost wife of the late khedive of Egypt, formally known as the khedivia, is worthy of considerable notice, as being in advance both of her race and her period, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Her royal husband did not by any means neglect his harem, but more than any sovereign of his class he elevated her above the common throng. Up to 1887 she had never seen a man save the khedive, and the first that she did see, save him, was a photographer. She was pretty, and she wanted the world to know it. A little later—in 1889—an American lady, who had some considerable reputation as an artist, was employed to paint her portrait. It is from this picture that current representations of her face mostly come. She made and insisted upon some startling departures from the habits of her race, and yet they did not go so very far. She never "received" with her royal husband. When he gave a ball she could only look through the lattice. But she gave audience constantly to women, talking French only and exhibiting both charming manners and a bright mind. In 1889 she was described by one who saw her as thirty-one years old and complaining that she was "getting fat and very old"—"a pomegranate face, still lovely enough in a slightly heavy way, with liquid brown eyes, a pretty, pouting mouth and a dimple in the chin—unmistakably, however, a double chin." "One sometimes met her with the whole harem driving in close carriages out to the desert. To contemplate the monumental pyramids and to guess at the riddle of the sphinx? Dear, no! To sit and eat bonbons, each out of her embroidered bag." The portrait can be seen in Cairo—"a rich, warm color scheme of golden browns in the fur-edged velvet robe, with yellow lace inside; pearls in the dark, braided hair; a face that not infrequently suggests the houri of the Koran, and a hand which, though delicately formed, seems more that of a baby than an empress."

PRESERVES THE DEAD.

Missouri Earth Is Better Than Any Embalming Fluid.

A most singular fact in relation to the remarkable preservation of human bodies interred at Glenwood Springs, Mo., presumably by the chemical properties of the overlying lime strata, has just come to light. The old cemetery in Glenwood Springs, says the Globe-Democrat, was abandoned some years ago, when the town grew and enlarged its limits so that the burying ground became included therein, and a beautiful and romantic spot overlooking the valley was chosen for the homes of the dead on a mesa not far from the old burial site. When, a comparatively short time afterward, on account of the rapid growth of the town, it was decided to remove the remains of the pioneers from the old to the new cemetery, but little attention was given the matter beyond that shown by the local authorities in seeing that the work of disinterment was properly carried out, which was left in charge of the sexton. There were about thirty bodies to remove, and they were all in time interred in the new cemetery. The work was done slowly, and scarcely anybody but the sexton and his assistants were present when a grave was opened, and when the remains were taken out they were not disturbed but left inclosed in the coffins, which were found in a remarkable state of preservation, considering the fact that they had been buried, in many cases, from five to seven years. This finally led to an inspection by the sexton, out of mere curiosity, of one of the bodies, and great was his surprise to find the remains in the condition of those that had only been interred but a short time—that is before decomposition had set in. The body was not shrunken nor in any way changed, apparently, from what it was when first buried, but, on the contrary, the flesh was soft, the limbs pliable, and the features as natural as life. Many of the other bodies—in fact all of those that were exhumed after the condition of the one mentioned was discovered, were found to be in the same extraordinary state of preservation.

DYING BY INCHES.

How a Man Felt Who Suffered from Progressive Paralysis.

A Los Angeles physician told us the other day, says the Pomona Progress, that the most trying time in all his experience was during the past five weeks, when he stood hopelessly by and saw a poor ranchman near Puente die by inches of what is known as progressive paralysis.

The patient was first taken in one big toe. In a short time the limb was paralyzed to the knee. Two physicians were called, and all the known remedies were applied to stay the progress of the deadening attack, but in vain. Hour by hour death moved on its victim. The patient was propped up in an armchair and fully realized his condition. He awaited the end with the coolness and bravery of a martyr. As the line of death crept nearer and nearer his heart he made calculations as to how much longer he could live. He said: "Now it has reached the body," indicating the exact place with his finger. In a little while he said: "It has reached the bottom of my lungs." Another short wait and he said, faintly: "It has touched my heart," and he fell over dead!

Kissing Away a Church Debt.

"You may kiss me for twenty-five cents" was the legend borne on six cards suspended by six strings tied around the necks of six pretty girls at a church fair at Burns, Mich., one night lately. When the curtain was drawn displaying the aggregation of tempting sweetness within the reach of all who possessed the necessary quarter, there was a temporary, painful, blushing pause, broken soon by resounding smacks, giggling and the jingle of coin. The show lasted only a few minutes, owing to the objections of some of the matrons present, but the church debt was wiped out.

CUSTOMS OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

How They Marry. Their Religion and Love for Theatricals.

There is no special ceremony connected with marriage among them, says the Boston Transcript. In some tribes the husband joins the wife's relatives and is expected to hunt and fish for them. If he is lazy or refuses to give the furs he gets to his father in-law he is likely to be bounced, and some one more active and obedient installed in his place as husband. Sometimes it happens that a girl has ten or twelve husbands in succession before she finally settles down to a permanent conjugal state. Virtue is not remarkably developed among the women, nor is sentiment in regard to chastity particularly keen. Men sometimes exchange wives for a time, and they have been known to rent their spouses to white miners for a season. Polygamy prevails to a limited extent.

Children are very commonly sold, the price for a little girl being a sealskin bag of oil or an old suit of clothes. The religion of the natives is merely a belief in witchcraft and evil spirits. Mystery men attend to driving away bad spirits and to the curing of illnesses caused by these diabolical agencies. When the sick are near death, they are usually carried to an outhouse to die, though often they are killed by the mystery man in attendance, with a stab in the temple or breast. Frequently the aged and helpless are slain at their own request. The dead are wrapped in skins and placed on elevated scaffolds, to keep them from wild animals, though some tribes throw out their corpses to be devoured by the dogs.

Both sexes among the Esquimaux are tattooed. Labrets are favorite ornaments. In early youth a cut is made in the lower lip and a small wooden plug introduced to keep it from closing. Gradually it is enlarged, and the adult is decorated with a labret of jade, ivory, bone or glass, shaped like a miniature, the rim being inside the mouth to hold it. Girls have their ears and sometimes their noses pierced for chains or other such ornaments. Along the Arctic coast men cut off the hair on top of their heads so that they look like monks, the object being to avoid scaring the caribou by the flutter of their locks. The Esquimaux are fond of eggs not yet hatched but about to be. They are much addicted to both liquor and tobacco, and it is a common thing to see a nursing infant with a quid of tobacco in its mouth.

The natives are very fond of theatricals. They mimic all sorts of animals wonderfully, and the man who can do this best is considered a great actor. This sort of mimicry is woven into the shape of dramatic entertainments. One performer will be a bear, for example, clad in appropriate skins, while the others hunt him. Commonly the hunt winds up with the death of the bear or seal; which is stabbed with a knife or spear, the blood gushing out of a concealed bladder so as to produce a realistic effect. Then the dead animal gets up and bows to the audience, which applauds wildly. The Esquimaux are a merry people. They are fond of snowballing and football, playing the latter game with a ball made of skin stuffed with hair. They make grotesque masks to frighten each other with, and the little girls are devoted to dolls.

EARLY USE OF TOBACCO.

Scientific Men Think That It Was Smoked Before America Was Discovered.

To me it appears probable that even before the discovery of the fourth quarter of the globe a sort of tobacco was smoked in Asia. This conjecture, says Beckman's Technology, being mentioned to the celebrated traveler, M. Pallas, he gave the following answer:

"That in Asia, and especially in China, the use of tobacco for smoking is more ancient than the discovery of the new world, I, too, scarcely entertain a doubt. Among the Chinese, and among the Mongol tribes who had the most intercourse with them, the custom of smoking is so general, so frequent, and becomes so indispensable a luxury; the tobacco purse affixed to their belt so necessary an article of dress; the form of the pipes—from which the Dutch seem to have taken the model of theirs—so original, and, lastly, the preparation of the yellow leaves, which are merely rubbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, so peculiar, that we cannot possibly derive all this from America by way of Europe, especially as India, where the habit of smoking tobacco is not so general, intervenes between Persia and China.

"May we not expect to find traces of this custom in the first account of the voyages of the Portuguese and Dutch to China?"

To investigate this subject I have indeed the inclination, but at present, at least, not sufficient leisure, and must, therefore, leave it to others. However, I can now adduce one important confirmation of my conjecture from Ulloa's "Voyage to America." "It is not probable," says he, "that the Europeans learned the use of tobacco from America; for, as it is very ancient in the eastern countries it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of it came to Europe from those regions by means of the intercourse carried on with them by the commercial states on the Mediterranean sea. Nowhere, not even in those parts of America where the tobacco plant grows wild, is the use of it—and that only for smoking—either general or very frequent."

A Grand Duke's Ruse.

A curious story from Russia relates that the Grand Duke Sergius, governor of Moscow, recently went about that city disguised as a peasant to find by personal observation whether there was any truth in the complaints of extortion made against the bakers. At one bakeshop, where he insisted on buying three kopecks' worth of bread from a loaf valued at three and one-half kopecks, a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the calling of the police, who ejected the pseudo peasant without ceremony. When the grand duke's identity was disclosed three of the police officers concerned in the affair committed suicide.

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